Secretary."

ADISON SQUARE GARDED—Elk's ball.

BEO'S GARDEN—S—" Skipped by the Light of the Moon."

PTAP INFATRE—9—" Francesca di Rimini."

STANDARD THEATRE—" A Trip to Africa,"

THALIA THEATRE—8—" Nanon."

DESON SQUARE THEATRE—8—"Three Wives to One Husband."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Victor Durand."

THEATRE—S—"We, Us & Co. at Mud 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" The Wages of Sin."

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BYHORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Upper Tiber rising. - Much interest in Short and Phelan's career abroad. The extradition of Rauscher and Koelpin of the ship I. F. Chapman was granted. - Hostility in Cambodia to the new treaty with France. = Earthquake shocks still felt in Spain.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Hawley's resolution in the matter

of the Sherman-Davis letter was adopted by the Senate. Objection was made to giving unanimous consent to Mr. Edmunds's resolution for placing General Grant on the retired list. === In the House Mr. Cox was criticised for his action in the case of Naval Cadet Strang.

Domestic.-Speaker Erwin announced the conmittees. - Mr. Schenck was elected president of the New-Jersey Senate. - A mob of strikers at South Bend, Ind., was dispersed by Veteran Guards. - A municipal reform association to revise the city charter has been organized in Boston. == The will of ex-Gevernor Coburn, or Maine, makes the most liberal bequests ever given to public institutions in that State. - The largest bell factory in the United States was burned at Collinsville, Ill.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Judge Ingraham refused to enjoin the payment of the New-York Central's = Ladies urged the Health Board to abolish slaughter-houses on the East Side. Mr. Gosse delivered his first lecture. - Inquest regarding the Brooklyn Asylum fire finished, The Rev. Dr. Puliman not likely to leave New-York. - Annual meeting of the Geograph ical Society. - Professor Tyler on "Frencau," and Monsignor Capel on "Father Burke." Death of Captain Isaiah Rynders. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.14 cents, == Stocks opened dull, declined and closed active at advanced figures.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in dicate milder, fair or partly cloudy weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 24°; average, 32340.

Some of the Democratic leaders declare themselves particularly desirous that Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet shall be homogeneous. Then it certainly will not adequately represent the Demoeratic party, in which there is no homogeneity -unless it be that of hunger and thirst for

Perhaps the most important point in the report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners relates to the building of useless railways. The Board think it would be a good thing to give them the right to decide when and where a new road was needed in this State, so as to protect lines already in operation from ruinous competition. A law of this kind has long existed in Massachusetts, where it meets with popular ap-

King Alfonso himself has been shaken up by an earthquake, and this incident will doubtless increase the popularity which his visit to the afflicted portions of Spain has already won for him. It is in social and semi-paternal relations with their people that kings in these days appear to best advantage; and happily there is no political necessity which compels any one to disapprove of Alfonso's visit among his subjects who are greatly terrified by the earthquakes, or King Humbert's stay in cholerastricken Naples.

Governor Abbett's message to the New-Jersey Legislature is largely devoted to a discussion of the relations of the State to the railroad corporations. He thinks the State probably has the companies just where it wants then, and that they will have to pay their taxes hereafter whether they want to or no'. Nevertheless, a few amendments to the statutes are suggested which would strengthen the State's grip. The situation in New-Jersey is one which students of railway problems can watch and study with profit.

The labor troubles in South Bend, Indiana, afford another example of the harm which evilly disposed leaders among the workingmen can work on their fellows. The grinders in plough works had accepted the situation which the hard times had forced upon them and their employers; but one of their leaders | Democratic leaders in that State are oath-

finally persuaded them to a strike which has ended in riot and bloo lahed. It is one of the hard features of the labor problem that employers cannot deal with their employes directly, but must first please the middlemen who live by agitation.

Now that the harm has practically been done, and Germany has gained a foothold in New-Guinea, Lord Derby has sent a note to the Pacific Colonies, assuring them that the Imperial Government will prevent further annexations by foreign Powers in their neighborhood. It only needed some behindhand announcement like this to bring into exasperating prominence the lame, the blind, the haltting policy of the English Ministry in regard to Colonial affairs.

Mr. Schenck, one of the Republican members of the New-Jersey Senate, has secured his election as President of that body by Democratic votes. This is not the way most Republicans choose to secure their own advancement and Mr. Schenck's party friends naturally feel greatly aggrieved. Their feelings, however, seem likely to be less unpleasant than the feelings of the Democrats, for Mr. Schenck later in the day united with his party in nominating a State Treasurer-a thing which the Bourbons have been particularly anxious to prevent.

The Democratic brethren in the House of Representatives did not dwell together in unity yesterday. Mr. Stockslager felt aggrieved that his committee had been accused of making a "combination" upon certain bills providing for public buildings, in order to get certain jobs favorably acted on, and he took Mr. Randall to task for having intimated some such thing. Then Mr. Randall completely used up his erring brother from Indiana, who doubtless wishes he had let bad enough alone. But after all, perhaps, it was a little unfair in Mr. Randall to tell on his Democratic friend. What if they should all do it ?

It is gratifying to learn from Secretary Chandler's report to the House that the death of Cadet Strang, of the Naval Academy, was in no way due to hazing. There has been much said about roughness at Annapolis, and for a long time there was doubtless good cause for such reports. But the authorities of late have taken great pains to prevent the evit, and no well-informed person can doubt that they have succeeded in maintaining excellent discipline. For these reasons, when rumors of injurious hazing get about it is just as well to avoid bitter denunciation of the Academy and the men who manage it until the facts have been ascer-

The views of Mr. Richard Arnold, given yesterday to the Broadway Railroad Commission, regarding the uptown tendency of the drygoods trade and the future centres of business and residences in this city, are interesting reading, as prophecies always are. Mr. Arnold believes that within ten years the wholesale drygoods trade will centre at Union Square; that fi teen years hence the rich will be living between Central Park and the Harlem River, while poorer people will need additional means of transit to carry them to their homes in the annexed districts. As Mr. Arnold found Broadst, the centre of the dry-goods trade when he began business in New-York, it is not to be wondered at that he considers his prophecies as entirely likely to be fulfilled.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES. Speaker Erwin last evening announced the standing committees of the Assembly, and we print the list in full on another page.

The chairmanship of the Ways and Means,

which carries with it the Premiership, goes to General Husted. The General is the oldest member of the House in point of service, and his extended experience both in the chair and on the floor, together with his familiarity with State affairs, well fit him for this responsible position. The widespread demand that the great work of municipal reform which was so well began last session should be completed this year lends exceptional interest to the composition of the Committee on Cities. General Barnam, of this city, succeeds Mr. Roosevelt as chairman. He is a gentleman of conceded capacity, and he is well acquainted with the defects of our local government as well as with the drift of public scatiment in regard to the remedies that ought to be applied. The committee as a whole is well made up, although there are one or two members upon that detract from its strength. Mr. Hubbell, Mr. Erwin's principal competitor for the Speakership, goes to the head of General Laws. In the last House he had no chairmrnship. Mr. Baker, who last year was second on Canals, now properly becomes chairman of that committee. The always important Railroad Committee has Mr. Haskell, of Madison, for its chairman. Last year Mr. Haskell was Chairman on Engrossed Bills and gave a good account of himself. The fact that the coairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation was not bestowed upon a New-York member will doubtless subject Mr. Erwin to some criticism, although Mr. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, who is named for the position, is a capable and experienced legislator. Mr. Taylor, of Kings, takes the place which Mr. Erwin filled last year at the head of the Bank Committee, while another strong member, Mr. Bailey, of Genesee, is

promoted to the Chairmanship of Insurance. The State Prison Committee-which will have its hands full this session-has for its chairman Mr. Palmer, of Clinton. Mr. Howe, of New-York, who was chairman last year, and who has made the prison problem a special study, retains his membership.

Our Albany dispatches mention that there is some dissatisfaction expressed with the committee as a whole. What there is of this feeling, and the specific grounds upon which it rests remain to be seen.

THE LAW-BREAK RS' SENATOR. Senator Lamar feels that it is his duty as a Senator from Mississippi, whenever the name of Jefferson Davis is mentioned, to express the sentiment of "his people." His people, it is to be remembered, are a minority of the citizens of Mississippi, viz., certain white Democrats who have got possession of that State by assas sination and massacre, and who retain possession by fraud. This organized band of lawbreakers naturally regard Jefferson Davis with veneration. He is their ideal statesman. He deliberately broke the solemp oaths which he took to support the Constitution and the Government of the Union, just as they, the white Democrats of Mississippi, violate 'all sorts of oaths, official and other, in order to rob the majority of the people of that State of their rights. Jefferson Davis, a Senator of the United States, deliberately conspired as a traitor against the United States Government to overthrow it, just as Mr. Lamar, and Mr. George, and other white Democrats deliberately conspired against the State Government which the people of Mississippi had established. Davis was an oathbreaker, a conspirator, and a traitor, and the

breakers, conspirators and traitors; a considerable number of them being also assassins. It is natural that such a people look upon such a

man with great admiration. It would be better, however, if Senator Lamar would keep his observations in regard to Mr. Davis for other places than the United States Senate. In that body Mr. Davis himself once sat, a traitor to his country, conspiring while there to overthrow the Government. A decent self-respect might prompt Mr. Lamar, while occuping a seat in that body, not to boast that he regards with honor a deliberate violation of the official oath which every Senator takes. A moderate knowledge of history, too, might prompt him to remember that, more than any other man, living or dead, Jefferson Davis was personally responsible for the loss of many precious lives, for the creation of a great National debt, for the devastation of Southern States, and the prolonging of a war which, for the last two years at least, was known to capable men at the South to be utterly hopeless. The insane selfish ambition of Mr. Davis, or perhaps the just fear that he would be made to pay the penalty of his treason on the gallows, caused him to keep up the contest after the Governors of several of the Southern States had become convinced that it ought to cease in justice to the people.

THE LAST SHARON CASE SENSATION.

The Sharon divorce case has been prolific of ensations, but the latest, in which it was developed that General Barnes, Sharon's leading counsel, had paid \$25,000 for a bogus contract between Tyler, Sarah Althea's lawyer, and Gumpert, the chirographic expert who swore to the genuineness of the "dear wife" letters. certainly caps the climax. It appears that Tyler and his clerk deliberately laid a trap for Barnes, and that he fell into it with a promptitude which would be extraordinary if it were not partially explained by the general character of the case. The fact is that from the beginning there has been all manner of intriguing on both sides, and tactics have been resorted to such as it may be hoped are very seldom employed in litigation. The principle of "fighting the devil with fire" has been acted upon to an unprecedented extent, and with such abandon that the public have long since given up all hope of finding out which party was the least scrupulous. And while the lawyers and witnesses have all been engaged in jockeying one another, Neilson appears to have been doing his best to make confusion worse confounded by charging the whole dramatis personæ with perjury, forgery, conspiracy, and such other felonies as seemed to him opportune and stimuinting. Under these circumstances things had got into so phenomenal a tangle that any new development whatever might well have been thought possible; and as Neilson's statements about Tyler represented him as a sort of Westernized compound of the firm of Quirk, Gammon & Snap, it is hardly surprising that Barnes should have thought him capable of making such a contract as was said to have been effected with Gumpert.

Only the comprehensive demoralization which this amazing trial seems to have spread abroad could perhaps have blinded General Barnes to the ethical character of the transaction into which he was led with such disastrons consequences to himself. But the key to the situation is obviously the nature of the manœuvres which both sides have been using outside the court, and which have now apparently fitted them for anything, no matter how discontable. Judge Sullivan has been compelled to distinguish between the combatants, but the general public have abandoned the attempt to do so, and now only look on in an expectant way, determined not to be surprised any more, whatever happens. What the Pacific Coast Bar Association thinks of the conduct of the case, however, is a pertinent inquiry. If it is to be regarded as no more than representative of local practice, the fact ought to be known. If the nethods resorted to are considered improper and degrading by the bar of the State and Coast, that fact should be made public. been no professional expression of disapproval uttered, and that, so far as appears, the extraordinary proceedings which have marked this case throughout are accepted as by no means abnormal or discreditable.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONUNDRUM.

Still the main question is, "What is a Demoerat ?" All the Democratic newspapers are at present engaged in expressing opinions on that subject, and no two agree. The Sun, for example, is quite sure that a Democrat must b in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution. "On all other questions," it says, "Democrats may fairly differ without imperilling their title to upbear the party standard." But The World, another shining light of Democratic opinion, is convinced that the one thing needful to "turn the rascals out," and evidently does not care a brass farthing about the Constitution. And the fiery leader of Western Democracy who thunders forth his commands from Louisville "between the sherry and the champagne" is convinced that a Democrat may beieve anything else under the sun, but if he does not believe in "revenue buly," he is not a

Now it is interesting to observe that this little discussion takes place after the election. These people first support their party, and then try to find out what it is. They first elect a President, and then set themselves to investigate him, and send out exploring expeditions to Albany, and ask each other with bated breath and corrugated brow, "What does the man believe, and what sort of a man is he, anyway ?" Having accomplished the great feat of electing the political What-Is-It" to the Presidency, and intrasting the power of four years to a so-called party which does not agree with itself at all on the main question of what it is for, these people have one comfort; they have secured for them selves a conundrum which will amuse them for the next four years. More fascinating and more perplexing than "the fifteen puzzle"; more enduring, because not likely to get settled until Cleveland's term has expired; and more interesting because all the offices depend on it; this pleasant conundrum is to occupy the attention of the supporters of Cleveland, and, more or less, of the whole American people, as long as they have patience to tolerate government by the so-called Democratic party.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND INDIA. There is rising in England a feeling of serious alarm concerning the state of India, and the intentions of Russia in Central Asia. For some time past there have been disquieting reports from India. It is not only the truculent and disloyal tone of the vernacular press which causes oneasiness, but a movement among the intelligent and influential natives which is generally believed to reflect Russian intrigue. Many experienced Anglo-Indians express the opinion that the country is ripe for another rebellion, and not a few apprehend trouble from the feudatory and independent native princes, in the event of such an uprising. These native princes have in their pay an aggregate of

is true that a large proportion both of the men and guns are worthless, but if a fifth part can be made available it is clear that the action of the British would be greatly embarrassed. There are fifty millions of Mahometans in India, and their loyalty to the British Raj is very doubtful in an emergency. And this time the English would have to encounter a hostile influence of a very different character from that which animated the Sepoy mutineers in 1857. During the past twenty years Russia has been steadily advancing from conquest to conquest through Central Asia. Covering her military movements with a specious diplomacy which completely hoodwinked her rival, she has absorbed Khanate after Khanate, has reduced tribe after tribe, until now Afghanistan alone separates her from India, and her influence is stronger to-day at Cabul than that of the Viceroy. An English party of farseeing statesmen,

represented by men like Sir Henry Rawlinson, has all this time been pointing out the danger of inaction, and the folly of blind optimism. Every prediction made by that party has been fulfilled. The progress of Russian conquest, in fact, has been swifter than their expecta-tions. They pleaded for the protection of Merv, for example, and even while they uttered their warning Merv was absorbed, and Herat, "the gate of India," was threatened. The optimists affect to think that Russia will stop when her boundaries in Asia march with those of England, and they look forward to settled peace from the contiguity of so powerful and civilized a neighbor. But the present agitation in India best proves the wisdom of the so-called alarmist school, for it shows that the question when Russia will stop is not likely to be left to her decision. The fact is, as Arminius Vambery points out in a remarkable article in The Nineteenth Century for the current month, the prestige of Russia in Asia is enormous, and of a kind especially to influence the Oriental mind. The mixture of Eastern ferocity with Western discipline and science which characterizes Russian rule has always been very effective, and her stubborn, irresistible advance has awed the superstitious races in her path. Every one of her recent conquests has been discussed in the bazuars of Delhi and Calcutta and Benares and Madras and Bombay, and the conviction that the White Czar is making his way to a death-grapple with the Empress of India has long since been firmly established throughout Hindustan. Vambery, himself neither a Russian nor an

Englishman, but a veterau traveller and observer, is equally confident that the collision cannot be avoided, and in his paper "Will Russia Conquer India?" he points out the new factors which increase the peril of the English rale. The old bugbear of distance has vanished, and the significance of this change is immense. The Caspian is now the startingpoint for all Central Asian expeditions. A railroad, built in the first instance for the purpose of controlling the Akhal Tekkes, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible over the steppes. Vambery says: "At the very time I am writing this, plans are maturing in Russian circles, not only to continue the railway line between Kizil-Arvat and Ashkabad, but to extend it from the former place to Sarakhs, and in due time to lay down the rails between Sarakhs and Herat." The most difficult part has already been constructed. What remains is comparatively easy. And when this line is completed from Michailovsk to Herat, according to Vambery, "the entire distance between the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea and Herat, the so-called key to India, can be made in forty-eight hours at the most. In summing up the entire distance, it results in this, that taking the westernmost starting point, namely, Odessa, an army can be thrown in six days from the south of Russia " into the interior of Asia without any great ex ertion and without interruption." If this is true, the question of the feasibility of an invasion of India is settled in the affirmative.

It remains to be ascertained whether Russia harbors such an intention. And when this phase of the subject is examined there can be found in Hitherto we regret to observe that there has her history and policy nothing to warrant the belief that she would be likely to put away from afforded it should be full and adequate. If England her such an opportunity for aggrandizement, if the conjunction seemed favorable. All things considered, the alarm of England appears opportune and well-founded.

> SUGAR FOR ONE CENT A POUND. Dr. Peter Collier, formerly chemist of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, recently aid down the startling proposition that sugar can be made in abundance from sorghum for me cent a pound. Such an achievement, or any close approach to it, would be of immense importance to the people of this country; and the possibility of it possesses peculiar interest just now while the Spanish treaty is under considertion. Nowhere in the world, except, perhaps, in England, is as much sugar eaten in proportion to the population as in the United States. Our annual consumption is 2,300,000,000 pounds; Europe, with six times as many peoole, eats only about 7,000,000,000 pounds, Leaving out the cost of refining the raw sugar when we have bought it, which would add from a quarter to a third to the price, and saying nothing of the 75,000,000 gallons of syrap and molasses we use, our annual sugar bill is about \$100,000,000. Seven-eighths of this money goes to foreigners. If Dr. Collier's proposition is sound, we need not pay over \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 a year for our sugar; and every cent of this should go into the pockets of American farmers. Not only this; in time we should be able to produce more sugar than we need, to undersell the growers of cane and beet sugar in other countries, and to build up a large export trade that would still further enrich American agriculturists, refiners and merchants. If, now, by the ratification of the Spanish treaty, we should prevent the realization of this possibility, a greater injury might be done to American industry and popular welfare than any other that has been mentioned in connection with that negotiation. Dr. Collier, therefore, should be invited to

exolain himself. The country ought to know what reason he has for the faith that is in him. What he says is entitled to great weight. No one has contributed so much as he to the solution of the practical difficulties in the way of making sugar from sorghum. In 1879, while as yet his famous experiments were only fairly begun, the whole product of this commodity in the United States was less than 12,000 pounds. Yet scientists had been wrestling with the problem for thirty or forty years. Last year, directly as the result of his discoveries, the amount was 1,500,000 pounds-an increase of one hundred and twenty-five fold in five years. This substantial verification of the prophecies he made while in the service of the Government, taken with the handsome recognition of his work by the National Academy of Sciences, and the confirmation of many of his results by subsequent investigation in this and other countries, establish a fair presumption that he knows what he is talking about. Although his abrupt dismissal from office in 1882 interrupted his valuable work, and while there are several important questions relating 300,000 troops, and possess 5,000 cannon. It to the sorghum industry yet remaining to be

solved, it is quite possible that Dr. Collier can back up his recent conclusions with arguments that would be worth bearing at the present juncture. It is grati'ying, then, to know that the New-York Chamber of Commerce, an organization already identified with the development of the Nation's industries, has invited him to expound his theory. An important service to the country may thus be performed.

THE DIVERSION OF POOLED PREIGHT. The movement recently begun by prominent merchants of this city to have decided, either by the State Railroad Commissioners or in the courts. the question of the right of a railroad receiving freight to turn it over for delivery to another line, is not the first of its kind. Some time ago an attempt was made by Western shippers to compel the abandonment of this practice by several Western companies, but we believe the matter did not go to a judicial determination. Instead of forcing the issue at law, the railroads resorted to a flank attack by stopping the issue of through bills of lading, and their opponents were so inconvenienced in their business that they acquiesced in the continuance of the system of diversions. It may prove well to have the dispute here settled now, as the drift of popular opinion seems to be tending more and more toward a legislative regulation of the relations

between common carriers and the public. The diversion of freight from one railroad to a rival is claimed by railroad men to be necessary to the maintenance of any "pool" intended to secure a peaceful division of competitive business and, with it, stable and equal rates for all shippers. Money payments to the lines which fall behind their percentages are unsatisfactory; the roads want the tonnage so as to keep their equipment moving and prevent people from forgetting their active existence. A road might flourish financially for a few years on subsidies from competitors which ran ahead of their pool allotment, but its end would be a rusting of tracks and its elimination from the pool. This argument must be respected unless we are to declare all pooling agreements illegal and wipe them out. The claim also made by the roads that when they receive freight they fulfil their obligations if they furnish the same class of transportation may be relegated for settlement to the courts. Laymen will unite in the opinion that, as a matter of pure principle, a shipper has the right, when he consigns his goods to a particular line, to have them carried to their destination by that line and no other. The practical side of the question is found in the

comparative facilities of different roads and the delay or damage likely to result from a transfer of freight from a strongly equipped line to one deficient either in its equipment or its management. Merchants themselves are the best judges of how far they suffer from the evils which they are protesting against. It is not going far, however, to say that no road wants to turn over freight to a rival whose service will dissatisfy the shipper, and while contending for their right of transfer many railroad managers frankly confess that they are morally bliged to see that their patrons do not have their goods delayed or damaged through the exercise of this right. Compared with the whole volume of west bound traffic the freight diverted on the pool roads is not important in amount, but at times it has formed a large proportion of the daily tonnage of some particular road. We remember the pinching of, our shoes where we forget miles of easy walking, and business men who have been put to inconvenience or loss by the carrying of their goods over a road they were not delivered to may well be pardoned for seeking to abolish the system or to minimize its objectionabe features. No harm can come from a settlement of this question in its legal aspects: meantime, forbearance and co operation on the part of shipper and carrier will go far toward reducing the friction of a system which the companies contend they cannot surrender in existing

The Dublin authorities have presented Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city. Of what possible use is that to the man who controls all

There are signs of improvement in the financial utlook of Egypt. The French counter-proposals offer a basis for compromise since they do not limit the period of English occupation, but carefully avoid the political phases of the question. What France proposes is that England shall guarantee a loan of \$45,000,000 in place of \$25,000,000, and that the arrangements for paying interest on the existing debt shall be revised. This is a heavier burden than England will want to assume, but the proposals made by Lord Granville do not meet the requirements of the case, and it will not be easy to answer the argument that if any relief is to be accepts financial responsibilities of such magnitude, it can only be with the understanding that Egypt ereafter is to be regarded as a dependency of the British Crown. If France be willing to strengthen the position of its former partner in the Dual Control, it is because England's acquiescence in the dangerous campaign of reprisals on the Chinese Coast is requisite.

A Texas jail has been broken open, and twenty prisoners have escaped, and a similar delivery was reported last week from Georgia. These people ought to be recaptured. The army of Southern office-seekers is large enough already. It is not fair to crowd it this way.

The Kannas City Times calculates that there are only about 1,400 days till the election of another Democratic President. Tired of Cleveland aiready, eh? However, we have just had one san ple of the way these Millerite prophecies turn out.

Considering that-if we take Democracy's word for it-an era of general peace and good will came n with the election of Grover Cleveland, it is rather surprising to read that this same Cleveland is to dedicate not an olive branch but an armory this evening. An armory suggests soldiers, and soldiers suggest war, and war suggests the bloody chasm and shirt. And yet Cleveland, the Democratic President-elect Cleveland, condones an armory; aye, goes so far as to dedicate an armory. It may occur to The Sun that it will be useless during the next Administration to renew its demand for reducing the army.

Governor Hill is opposed to hanging criminals that are condemned to death, but fails to suggest anything to take the place of the noose. Perhaps he is in favor of reading arch-malefactors into eternity with The Congressional Record.

Some of the Democratic papers are trying to make a point of the fact that Captain Phelan voted for Mr. Blaine. If we remember aright, Rossa was one of Mr. Cleveland's blataut supporters; and it was in his newspaper office and by one of his henchmen that the murderous assault upon Captain Phelan was made. Rossa's political claims upon the diplomacy of the incoming Administration will undoubtedly be pressed. He was a load-mouthed Cleveland Democrat during the greater part of the campaigh.

That unintentionally funny paper, The New-York Times, has lately taken to grouping [together the Matters of Interest" it has to present to its readers and labelling them. They occupy generally about one-column. The Times is a fifty-six column paper.

Bradstreet's for January 10 gives a most complicated and interesting chart of the prices of stocks since 1869. From 1869 to 1883 the prices of nine stocks are represented in the diagram, showing the highest prices in 1869 and the lowest after the panic of 1873, mostly in 1877, and then tracing the upward movement to the highest points reached, mainly in 1881. For 1883, and each month of 1884, the diagram shows the fluctuations of twenty-five stocks. The general tendency downward during the past two years is shown in a very interesting manner.

Yes, this heated debate in the Senate on General Hawley's resolution would never have occurred if Uncle Sam had not hurt Jefferson Davis's feelings in several places something less than a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Jefferson Davis has been accossible for an apology during all the intervening

years, but Uncle Sam has steadily declined to take to the knee of contrition. So don't let anybody as it was Davis's fault. He has gone as far as his se of the patriotic proprieties would admit to heal the unpleasantness. That is to say, ever since 1861 be has magnanimously exhibited a willingness to be apologized to. He never insisted upon any elaborate retraction. He is not that kind of an exe man. All he asked was that Uncle Sam a confess, without circumlocution, that the North was wrong and the South was right.

### PERSONAL

"General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, recently advertised for a clerk who "must write shorthand and be fully saved."

A daughter of Mr. Myron H. Whitney is studying paint-

Professor Huxley's health is improving at Naples, and he will presently go to be for a month the neighbor of Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope at Amaifi.

The Ray, Dr. G. W. Dean, Chancellor of All Saints Cathedral, Albany, will at once enter upon the duties of the Professorship of Evidences of Revealed Religion in the General Theological Seminary in this city, to which he has been elected.

The Princess Beatrice suffers much from rhe The figure of Walt Whitman, says The Philadelphia Press, " is becoming less and less familiar upon Chestaut-st, and the Camden ferry-boats, whereon he delights to ride in summer time back and forth. The poet's footfall is heavy and irregular; he is above the average height; his hair and beard are long white, but the blood beneath the skin gives a ruddy, almost maroon tinge to his face. It must have been a beautiful face once, and even now as he talks the lines of age fade away and the beauty of its youth becomes again visible. The eyes are blue-gray, and the forehead prominent above the eyes, but not and the foreness prominent nove the yes, our way, high. Though he rejects old forms of poetry, the clothing of his body, from the big white felt hat, the spotless rolling shirt colar, the expanse of shirt bosom fastened with a button the size ant shape of a button wood ball to the light-colored outward dress, are of the style made familiar by the pictures of old-time poets. His voice is full and strong, but he asks with some hesituncy and searching for the word to fit exactly his idea."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the steel rail maker, will'deliver a lecture to-morrow night in the North New-York Bap-tist Church, at Alexander-ave, and One-hundred-and-forty-first-st., on "Around the World."

Mr. Gladstone's recent indisposition, about which the cable has had so much to say, seems to have been of sudden occurrence. A private letter from Mrs. Glad-stone to a friend in this city, dated Hawarden, December 26, 1884, which has just been received, says: "I am sure you will rejoice in knowing that Mr. Gladstone is very fresh and well."

Replicas of the bust of Longfellow, by Thomas Brock, Replicas of the bist of Longrellow, by Indias Block, A.R. A., now in Westminster Abbey, are shortly expected here by steamer, having been forwarded to the Maine Historical Society and to the authorities of Harvard University by Mr. Francis Bennoch in behalf of the contributors to the English Longfeilow Memorial Fund. They are accompanied by letters of presentation signed by the Prince of Wales.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A man in Montana publishes a card in the local paper stating that he has a cancer and is satisfied that he canot be cured by human agency. He therefore requests the putile to pray for him as a last resort.

Old age seems to be impairing the enterprise of the great showman P. T. Barnum, a little. Otherwise he would have asked General Grant to place himself on exhibition.

The periodical, Ucher Land und Meer, has caused much scandal on the shores of the Bosphorus on account of one of its recent Busfrations, representing the Prophet Mahomet with thin legs and other bodily imperfections. In consequence it is for the present excluded from the Constantinopolitan literary market.—[American Register, Paris.

stammers. He was invited to dinner by a friend, and the principal dish at the dinner was call's brains. Knowhis guest's fondness for this dish, the host had cautioned the members or his family, among whom was a college student, to partake of it sparingly. The young student was annoyed at the implied doubt as to his good breeding. So, when the waiter came around with the dish in question, the college young man very much on his dignity declined, saying:

"Thanks, no; I have plenty of brains." " C-c-c-calf's brains?" inquired the guest.

He was long and lank and bony, And was also somewhat tony;
But carelessly tried
Some rollers to ride—
He thought 'twas a Texas pony. A girl whose name we'll not mention,
Now needs the deeter's attention—
She sat down so quick
It made her feel sick—
A case of misang rehension.
—(Centralia (Kansas) Journal.

War has broken out among the editors of Nebraska. They are accusing each other of having red hair. One of the accused persons gets in some fine work by saying that not only his hair, but his paper is read. This loke is of the vintage of 1840, but has not been worked much

Damaia, a husband of Sarah Bernhardt, has made Paris hugh over a bon mot. Some one remarked that Sarah's lover, Richepin, in fleeing to an Arabian descrit, had "jumped from the frying-pan into the fire," Damaia replied; "It seems to me that he has only fled from one Sahara to another." This is far-fetched. Sarah may ook like a gridiron, or be shaped like a skewer, but there's no frying-pan or fire about her. -[New-Orleans Picayuue.

"Everybody," says Mr. Henry Watterson, "has had his fling. The sweet-faced kid, with the velvet paw; the tron-lawed Protectionist, with his axe 40 grind; the vapid newspaper critic, with his stuffed club; the man with a grievance and the man with a razor, all have got in their work. Now it is our turn."

In Sicily brides are compelled by their husbands to shave of their eyebrows. We mention this fact in order to give the funny men a clance to say that Sicilian husbands browbeat their wives, so to speak.

husbands browbeat their wives, so to speak.

Professor Ashburner, who has charge of the State Geological Survey, agrees with the opinion heretofors expressed in The Press that the recent announcement of discoveries of anthracite coal will prove to be false leads. Experience proves that this product exists nowhere in this State in profitable quantities above the Pottsville conglomerate. Wherever it is reporced outside of this geodocical formation it may be regarded as a deception.—[Philadelphia Press. In the town of Charleston, R. L., is a monument to the

Narragansett Indians. The names of the commissioners who had charge of the erection of the monument are in old letters that can be eastly read; but the rest of the inscription is so small as to be read with difficulty by one standing outside the railing that surrounds the structure. This gives the passing stranger an idea that the commissioners are buried there, and he is surprised when old that it is only erected to their glory.

Herr Krentzhuber is a member of the secret police. Being on his way home after midnight he observes on the street-lamp a placard. "Ha! these scoundreds of Socialists have posted a placard denouncing his Majesty," said Krentszhuber to himselt. Being determined to destroy the placard he painfully climbs up the Lamp-post, and, having secured the treasonable doesnment, he reads: "Fresh Paint."—[Fliegende Blatter. Philadelphia thinks it is a metropolis because it is to

have a line of cable cars.

Good cornet playing requires a hard lip. To make one's self famous for it requires a hard cheek. Levy has every qualification for being a great and famous player. -[New-Orleans Pleayune. Mr. Evarts's partisans make a fees-ible defence of

his action in the oleomargarine matter.

A new and important discovery of borax has just been made near San Bernardino, Cal. It is a very large ledge, and assays 54 per cent off pure borate of lime. The discovery is likely to interfere with the monocoly hitherto maintained by a wealthy San Francisco firm, which has succeeded in controlling the supply of borax.—(Chicago Tribune. The largest pull ball thus far reported was found by

Professor R. E. Call in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1877. It was irregularly oval in outline, and much flattened, instead of approaching the spherical form, as is common in the large pull balls. Its largest diamwas five feet four inches, its smallest four feet six inches, while its height was but nine and a half inches.

William H. Wanderbilt will kindly observe that the country tips its nat to him.—(Philadelphia Press.

One would imagine from the aggrieved way the German newspapers have of alluding to Princ marck's pitiful salary, that he is dissatisfied with the insufficient sum of \$13,000 a year. In that event he would better come to New-York, and cast his lot with one of the Democratic "halls." He could easily get elected to the Board of Aldermen, and might one day be Shertif or Public Works Commissioner. He would have no difficulty to rub along then.

The highest priced pew in Grace Church, New-York, cost the owner \$3,000. When the rector, Dr. Huntington, preached in Worcester, his eyes would have fairly stuck out of their sockets if he had supposed any one would ever pay \$3,000 a year to hear him preach.—[Hartford Post. Industrial America is the title of a new popular rec

of progress in the arts and sciences. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, and gives promise of beings nost useful and attractive publication.

"Lust night I was assigned to report a fire on the West-Side, and I wrote it up in grand style, made a half-column article of it; I began it in this way: Suddenly on the still night air rang the shrill cry of fire, and at the same moment the little licking tongue of flame, whose light play along the roots edge had caught the eye of the midnight watcher, leaped forth, no longer playful, but florce and angry in its thirst and greed. Like glowing.